

Subpart 62.20—Plan Submittal

§ 62.20-1 Plans for approval.

(a) The following plans must be submitted to the Coast Guard for approval in accordance with § 50.20-5 and § 50.20-10 of this chapter:

(1) A general arrangement plan of control and monitoring equipment, control locations, and the systems served.

(2) Control and monitoring console, panel, and enclosure layouts.

(3) Schematic or logic diagrams including functional relationships, a written description of operation, and sequences of events for all modes of operation.

(4) A description of control or monitoring system connections to non-vital systems.

(5) A description of programable features.

(6) A description of built-in test features and diagnostics.

(7) Design Verification and Periodic Safety test procedures described in subpart 61.40 of this chapter.

(8) Control system normal and emergency operating instructions.

§ 62.20-3 Plans for information.

(a) One copy of the following plans must be submitted to the Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection, for use in the evaluation of automated systems provided to replace specific personnel or to reduce overall crew requirements:

(1) Proposed manning, crew organization and utilization, including routine maintenance, all operational evolutions, and emergencies.

(2) A planned maintenance program for all vital systems.

(b) One copy of a qualitative failure analysis must be submitted in accordance with § 50.20-5 of this chapter for the following:

(1) Propulsion controls.

(2) Microprocessor-based system hardware.

(3) Safety controls.

(4) Automated electric power management.

(5) Automation required to be independent that is not physically separate.

(6) Any other automation that, in the judgement of the Commandant, poten-

tially constitutes a safety hazard to the vessel or personnel in case of failure.

NOTE: The qualitative failure analysis is intended to assist in evaluating the safety and reliability of the design. It should be conducted to a level of detail necessary to demonstrate compliance with applicable requirements and should follow standard qualitative analysis procedures. Assumptions, operating conditions considered, failures considered, cause and effect relationships, how failures are detected by the crew, alternatives available to the crew, and possible design verification tests necessary should be included. Questions regarding failure analysis should be referred to the Marine Safety Center at an early stage of design.

§ 62.20-5 Self-certification.

(a) The designer or manufacturer of an automated system shall certify to the Coast Guard, in writing, that the automation is designed to meet the environmental design standards of § 62.25-30. Plan review, shipboard testing, or independent testing to these standards is not required.

(b) [Reserved]

NOTE: Self-certification should normally accompany plan submittal.

Subpart 62.25—General Requirements for All Automated Vital Systems

§ 62.25-1 General.

(a) Vital systems that are automatically or remotely controlled must be provided with—

(1) An effective primary control system;

(2) A manual alternate control system;

(3) A safety control system, if required by § 62.25-15;

(4) Instrumentation to monitor system parameters necessary for the safe and effective operation of the system; and

(5) An alarm system if instrumentation is not continuously monitored or is inappropriate for detection of a failure or unsafe condition.

(b) Automation systems or subsystems that control or monitor more than one safety control, interlock, or operating sequence must perform all assigned tasks continuously, i.e., the

detection of unsafe conditions must not prevent control or monitoring of other conditions.

(c) Each console for a vital control or alarm system and any similar enclosure that relies upon forced cooling for proper operation of the system must have a backup means of providing cooling. It must also have an alarm activated by the failure of the temperature-control system.

[CGD 81-030, 53 FR 17838, May 18, 1988, as amended by USCG-2003-16630, 73 FR 65189, Oct. 31, 2008]

§ 62.25–5 All control systems.

(a) Local and remote starting for any propulsion engine or turbine equipped with a jacking or turning gear must be prevented while the turning gear is engaged.

(b) Automatic control systems must be stable over the entire range of normal operation.

(c) Inadvertent grounding of an electrical or electronic safety control system must not cause safety control operation or safety control bypassing.

[CGD 81-030, 53 FR 17838, May 18, 1988, as amended by USCG-2003-16630, 73 FR 65189, Oct. 31, 2008]

§ 62.25–10 Manual alternate control systems.

(a) Manual alternate control systems must—

(1) Be operable in an emergency and after a remote or automatic primary control system failure;

(2) Be suitable for manual control for prolonged periods;

(3) Be readily accessible and operable; and

(4) Include means to override automatic controls and interlocks, as applicable.

(b) Permanent communications must be provided between primary remote control locations and manual alternate control locations if operator attendance is necessary to maintain safe alternate control.

NOTE: Typically, this includes main boiler fronts and local propulsion control.

§ 62.25–15 Safety control systems.

(a) Minimum safety trip controls required for specific types of automated

vital systems are listed in Table 62.35–50.

NOTE: Safety control systems include automatic and manual safety trip controls and automatic safety limit controls.

(b) Safety trip controls must not operate as a result of failure of the normal electrical power source unless it is determined to be the failsafe state.

(c) Automatic operation of a safety control must be alarmed in the machinery spaces and at the cognizant remote control location.

(d) Local manual safety trip controls must be provided for all main boilers, turbines, and internal combustion engines.

(e) Automatic safety trip control systems must—

(1) Be provided where there is an immediate danger that a failure will result in serious damage, complete breakdown, fire, or explosion;

(2) Require manual reset prior to renewed operation of the equipment; and

(3) Not be provided if safety limit controls provide a safe alternative and trip would result in loss of propulsion.

§ 62.25–20 Instrumentation, alarms, and centralized stations.

(a) *General.* Minimum instrumentation and alarms required for specific types of automated vital systems are listed in Table 62.35–50.

(b) *Instrumentation Location.* (1) Manual control locations, including remote manual control and manual alternate control, must be provided with the instrumentation necessary for safe operation from that location.

NOTE: Typically, instrumentation includes means to monitor the output of the monitored system.

(2) Systems with remote instrumentation must have provisions for the installation of instrumentation at the monitored system equipment.

(3) The status of automatically or remotely controlled vital auxiliaries, power sources, switches, and valves must be visually indicated in the machinery spaces or the cognizant remote control location, as applicable.

NOTE: Status indicators include run, stand-by, off, open, closed, tripped, and on, as applicable. Status indicators at remote control locations other than the ECC, if provided,